

Summer 2007

# Reflections

Bringing the past into the present

**Crowd Pleasers ▶**  
Kansans in Sports



**▲ Fighting for Freedom**  
1st Kansas Colored Infantry



# Reflections

**Summer 2007**

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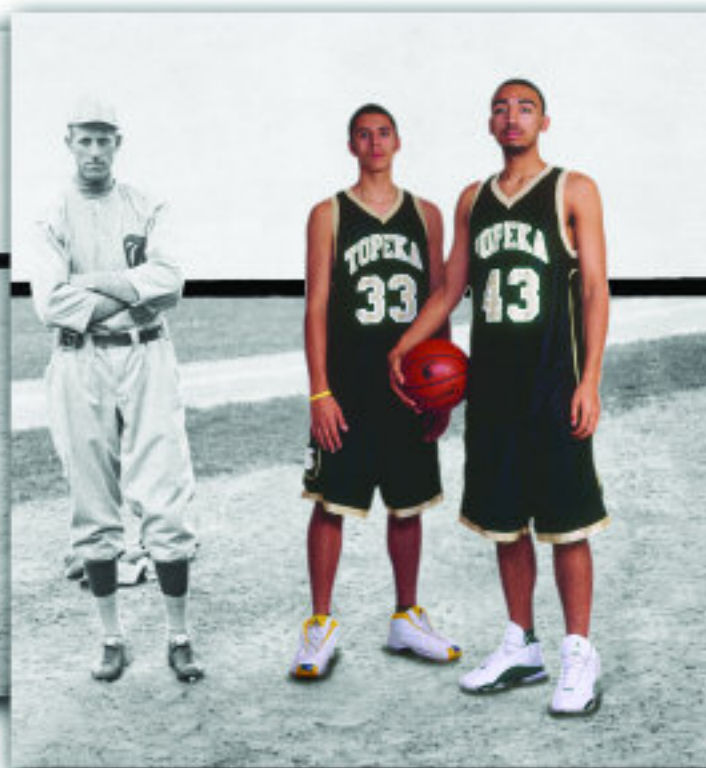
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We were pleased to hear that many of you enjoyed the premier issue of *Reflections*. In future issues we will continue to bring you fascinating stories that can be found within our expansive collections.

We are also pleased to bring you good news. An innovative approach to preserving state and local history came out of the 2007 legislative session. Senate Substitute for House Bill 2405 increases the state preservation tax credits for not-for-profit organizations that qualify as 501 (c) (3) to 30 percent. The bill also provides a 50 percent tax credit to individuals who donate to historic properties for the restoration, preservation, or operation of historic sites. This bill encourages and rewards private donations to the cause of history. We will keep you posted through our web site as the rules and regulations are developed for this program.

With this issue it is impossible not to acknowledge the terrible tragedy that has befallen our friends and neighbors in Kiowa County. The tornado that struck

on May 4, 2007 changed lives and destroyed or damaged significant parts of the state's history. Like other agencies, the Kansas Historical Society has extended an offer of help to the city of Greensburg and other affected communities to preserve what is left of their past. We hope you will join us in keeping the people of Greensburg in your thoughts and prayers in the coming months.

There is a lesson to be learned from this tragedy for us in the field of history. The more we can do to record our history, the better prepared we will be in the future. Our historic preservation files on Greensburg contain surveys of only seven historic buildings, but there were more historic structures. Our collections contain historic photographs from Kiowa County, and again we know many more existed. Collecting and documenting the past is a never ending challenge, but one that can reap big rewards. Evidence of the past can serve as building blocks to the future.

We hope you will join us to preserve and protect our state and local history. It is something that belongs to all of us, and we miss it when it is gone. This is one reason why the new legislation will be so important. It reminds us to value our historical resources in Kansas.



Kansans from past and present are featured in *Game Faces*, our current Museum special exhibit.



  
Jennie Chinn  
Executive Director  
KSHS

  
Vicky Henley  
Executive Director/CEO  
KSHS, Inc.

*Reflections* is a joint effort of the Kansas Historical Society, a state agency, and its foundation, the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc.

# CROWD PLEASERS

**E**van Kvasnicka was a standout in his north central Kansas community of Narka. Kvasnicka played baseball as a high school student in the 1940s. After World War II, he and his good friend Glenn Pelesky began playing baseball for the Narka town team.

Kvasnicka was passionate about the game. He played third base and later outfield, while Pelesky played left field. The Narka ball diamond was located on private property at the edge of town. Fans drove their cars up to the field to view the game.

The Narka team was made up of volunteers who usually played

Sunday afternoons from May to October. On the rare occasions when they played a double-header, Narka hired a pitcher. The team traveled a 50-mile radius to play opponents from Concordia to Superior, Nebraska. Practice was held on Wednesday nights and finished in time for the free movie showing off the side of a building in town.

The players supplied their own gloves, but local sponsors provided the remaining equipment. The Narka uniform, in use in the mid-1940s, was patterned after that of the St. Louis Cardinals. The Cerny Brothers Hardware Company of Narka donated the uniforms. A liquor storeowner from Nebraska bought matching red sweatshirts.

The townsfolk loved to watch Narka games. Pelesky recalled



**Glenn Cunningham at the University of Kansas**

there was “a barber who closed his barbershop during the baseball games so he and everyone else could attend the game. The barber also kept statistics on a bulletin board in his shop.”

Kvasnicka died in 1983. His daughter recently donated the Narka baseball uniform to the Historical Society’s Kansas Museum of History.

Personal items such as Kvasnicka’s help to tell the story of Kansas athletes. Sometimes these items and photographs connect Kansans to world events.

Long before Glenn Cunningham became known as a world-class miler, he was badly injured in a fire. The gasoline explosion killed Cunningham’s older brother at their country



**Evan Kvasnicka (left) with Glenn Pelesky, and his uniform (right)**





schoolhouse. Physicians told the eight-year-old Elkhart student he would never walk again; they even considered amputation.

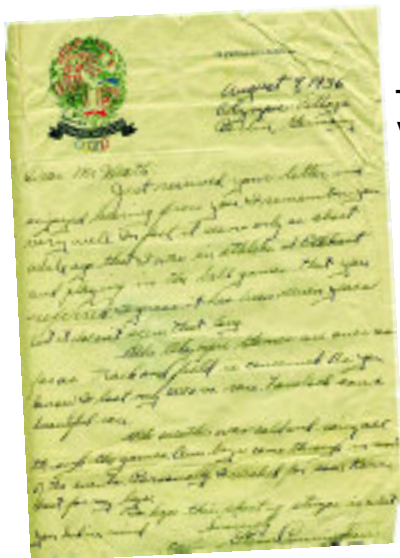
Cunningham was so determined that he developed a training program to build back his strength. He found that running was sometimes less painful than walking. As a high school student Cunningham set world records for the one-mile run. At the University of Kansas, Cunningham's numerous titles earned him the nicknames "Iron Horse of Kansas" and "Elkhart Express."

When the 1936 Summer Olympics were held in Berlin, Cunningham qualified to compete. Tensions grew as Nazi Germany used the games to showcase their country.

In the 1500-meter finals, Cunningham ran his fastest race but lost to Jack Lovelock of New Zealand. Cunningham finished six-tenths of a second behind Lovelock and won a silver medal for the U.S. From Olympic Village, Cunningham wrote to longtime acquaintance Leslie Heath about the race.

*"The Olympic Games are over as far as track and field is concerned. As you know I lost my 1500 m. race. Lovelock ran a beautiful race. The weather was cold and rainy all through the games. Our boys came through in most of the events. Personally I wished for some Kansas heat for my legs," Cunningham wrote.*

Cunningham went on to become the world's fastest miler in 1938. Many people considered him the greatest American miler of all time.



**This letter from Olympic Village remained in the Heath family until 2006 when a descendent donated it to the Historical Society's State Archives & Library.**

## To Do:

### ✓ Visit Us **Game Faces: Kansans in Sports**

You can see Glenn Cunningham's Olympic letter and Evan Kvasnicka's baseball uniform in



*Game Faces*, the current Museum special exhibit, which runs through December 30. You also can shop for sports-related gifts and books in the Museum Store. For hours, directions, and admission fees, visit [www.kshs.org/museum.htm](http://www.kshs.org/museum.htm) or call 785-272-8681.

### ✓ Discover Us **Photograph Collection**



The 500,000 photographs in the KSHS collection include many images of Kansas sports such as baseball, basketball, track, tennis, horseshoes, football, swimming, auto racing, billiards, boxing, golf, rodeos, cycling, bowling, and archery. The State Archives & Library in Topeka is open 9 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Tuesday – Saturday, closed most state holidays. Admission is free. More at [www.kshs.org/places/chr/](http://www.kshs.org/places/chr/), or contact 785-272-8681, ext. 117, or [reference@kshs.org](mailto:reference@kshs.org).

### ✓ Listen to Us **Game Faces Audio Tour**

The *Game Faces* Audio Tour gives you an insider's guide to the special exhibit. The Museum curators provide highlights of Kansas sports history. These 10 segments feature eight-man football, famous Kansas athletes, women, the Liberal Pancake Race, Kansans at the Olympics, fencing, rodeo, and bowling. Save to your digital music player before you visit the special exhibit or use our download station. More at [www.kshs.org/audiotours/](http://www.kshs.org/audiotours/).



# Save Our History

## *Past* Suzanne Knowles

Suzanne Knowles wanted to recognize African American contributions in history. When she learned about efforts to preserve battle flags of the 1st Regiment Kansas Infantry Colored, Knowles was intrigued. The Civil War was of great interest to Knowles, whose great-grandfather had served in the 23rd Regiment of the U.S. Colored Troops from Virginia.

The Kansas Historical Society formed the Save the Flags! project to preserve its collection of about 75 battle flags, including those of African American units. Knowles quickly became interested in Save the Flags! and donated \$6,500 to help conserve the 1st Kansas Colored regimental banner. Knowles' gift then spurred others to become involved in the effort.

The Sumner High School Historical Society in Wyandotte County made a donation after Knowles told about the project. Knowles also was thrilled to be



**Governor Bill Graves and Suzanne Knowles unveil the newly-conserved 1st Kansas Colored flag at the Kansas State Capitol, 1998.**

able to inspire students about African American history. One of the Sumner High School students even joined the 1st Kansas Colored reenacting efforts.

Through the excitement generated by these efforts, Knowles and others decided to produce a copy of the

1st Kansas Colored's regimental banner. The blue silk six-foot square flag was made by George Morris, Kansas City artist and flag maker. Other individuals donated work and materials to create the flag that is now a centerpiece for reenacting presentations. Knowles and others from Leavenworth have provided numerous programs on the history of black Civil War soldiers.

"It is a beautiful flag and I felt like we were very fortunate to be able to create this copy in silk," Knowles said.

*"I felt that what these men went through should be preserved for future generations."*



**Knowles' gift provided for the conservation of this 1st Kansas Colored regimental flag.**



# *Save Our History* *Present* **Lumir F. Buresh**

**L**umir F. Buresh was fascinated with the history of the Battle of Mine Creek, the only major Civil War battle fought in Kansas. A historian living in Johnson County, Buresh spent years researching and eventually in 1977 published *October 25th and the Battle of Mine Creek*.

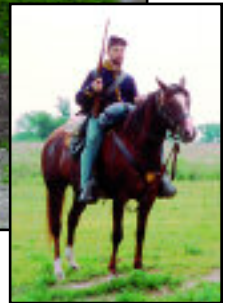
Buresh documented the battle, which followed Confederate General Sterling Price's raid across Missouri. Price's troops crossed into Kansas on October 24, 1864. Two small Union brigades attacked the Confederates the next morning. Although they were outnumbered, the Union cavalry defeated Price's rearguard.

Based on Buresh's research, the State of Kansas purchased 280 acres of the battlefield. Mine Creek Battlefield State Historic Site opened to the public on October 25, 1998. Buresh's son, Jon, donated \$15,000 to establish a trailhead in his father's memory. The

fund provided for the Buresh Memorial Plaza to honor those who fought at the Battle of Mine Creek. The younger Buresh also donated his father's research to the Historical Society's State Archives & Library so that other researchers might access the materials related to the battle.



**Today visitors to the site can view exhibits and walk the 2.6 mile trail.**



## *Save Our History Future* **Save the Flags!**

**O**ne of the most coveted roles in battle often was the most dangerous—that of flag bearer. Corporal Charles Rovohl of White Cloud carried a regimental flag for the 8th Kansas Infantry at Chickamauga, Georgia in 1863, when he was mortally wounded. He refused treatment, saying “My life is nothing—keep the flag to the front.”

These coveted flags were presented to the State of Kansas in 1866 and were transferred to the collections of the Kansas Historical Society in 1905. The 75 flags, many of which have fascinating histories, represent Kansas Civil War regiments, the Confederacy, Border Ruffians, Spanish American War, and political

banners. Many others are from the Kansas National Guard.

All of the flags have suffered the effects of time and are now brittle with age. Dr. T. J. “Boo” Hodges, Salina, and member of KSHS, Inc. Board of Directors, created the Save the Flags! fund to preserve these pieces of our history. More than one-third of the flags now have been restored.

We thank the many members and friends who have donated to this fund. Many flags still are in need of preservation and the cost is high; one flag is being restored this year at a cost of \$25,000.

Please consider a special donation to Save the Flags! so that we can complete the project! Contact Vicky Henley at 785-272-8681, ext. 201, or [vhlenley@kshs.org](mailto:vhlenley@kshs.org) for more information on how you can make a difference in saving our flags!

# Fighting for Freedom

William Matthews was so enthusiastic about the new 1st Kansas Colored Volunteer Infantry in 1862 that he was one of the first to volunteer. Matthews' enthusiasm spread and he convinced a number of ex-slaves to enlist in the regiment. The Leavenworth businessman soon was appointed captain, the highest ranking African American officer in the regiment.

At the beginning of the Civil War, African Americans were not allowed to serve in the U.S. military. By the summer of 1862 it was clear that additional troops were needed. To meet the need, Congress passed two bills that allowed the participation of black

soldiers in the Union Army. The



measure lacked popular support and the U.S. Army did not begin recruiting black soldiers until 1863.

Ignoring the federal army regulations, U. S. Senator James H. Lane of Kansas quickly organized the 1st Kansas Colored. Recruiting began in mid-August with headquarters in Mound City. By October the 1st Kansas had six companies, around 600 men.

"An effort is being made in Leavenworth to raise a regiment of negroes. There are contrabands enough in Fort Scott to fill up two companies." Fort Scott *Bulletin*

The 1st Kansas Colored was assigned to escort, garrison, and engineer duty. The regiment first saw combat at Island Mound, Missouri in October 1862. The men involved in the battle became the first African Americans to fight, die, and defeat Confederate forces during the Civil War. Although 10 members were killed and 12 were wounded at Island Mound, the 1st Kansas Colored defeated the Confederate guerrillas.

"The blacks behaved nobly and have demonstrated that they can and will fight." Lawrence *Republican*

When President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in January 1863, the Union Army began enlisting black soldiers. The 1st Kansas Colored was the first black regiment from a northern state.

*"I never saw such fighting as was done by the negro regiment . . . they make better soldiers in every respect than any troops I have ever had under my command."*

*--Major General James Blunt.*

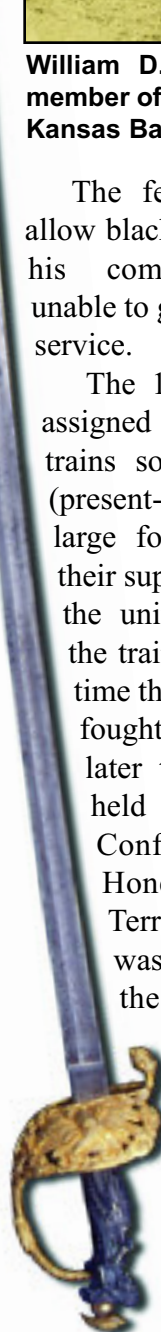


**William D. Matthews also was a member of the Independent Colored Kansas Battery Light Artillery.**

The federal army refused to allow black officers. Matthews and his commanding officers were unable to gain an exemption for his service.

The 1st Kansas Colored was assigned to escort Union supply trains south to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma). When a large force of Texans attacked their supply train at Cabin Creek, the unit successfully protected the train. This marked the first time that black and white troops fought together. Fifteen days later the 1st Kansas Colored held the Union line against Confederate advances at Honey Springs, Indian Territory. The battle also was significant because for the first time American Indian, African American, and white troops fought together. The 1st Kansas

**The dress sword of commanding officer Colonel James Williams**







**"A Negro Regiment In Action" *Harper's Weekly*, March 14, 1863**

Colored captured the flags of the Texas regiment after only 20 minutes.

The regiment's greatest test came at the battle of Poison Spring in April 1864. When the Confederates ambushed the Union supply train, the African American troops took the brunt of the attack and suffered great losses. Many of the black soldiers who were captured or wounded during the battle were executed. The sacrifice of the 1st Kansas Colored served as inspiration for other black troops, who used the battle cry, "Remember Poison Spring!"

The cost was high for the 1st Kansas Colored soldiers. Around 25 percent of the regiment was killed in action or died. They faced bigotry from some of the white soldiers and officers. They received less pay than their counterparts. Yet the black soldiers succeeded in proving their ability.

Matthews went on to serve as a first lieutenant in Douglas' Independent Colored Kansas Battery. The 1st Kansas Colored served out the remaining years of the war in Arkansas. Its three regimental flags are preserved at the Kansas Museum of History.



**The Colored Battery and the guardhouse appear in the distance at Fort Leavenworth.**

## To Do:

### ✓ Borrow from Us **KITES Exhibits**

You can explore Kansas women's role in fighting slavery, promoting freedom, and honoring the war heroes through a traveling exhibit called *Reflections on the War: Women and Their Civil War Quilts*. This exhibit is part of the KITES (Kansas Interpretive Traveling Exhibits Service) program. Exhibits can be borrowed for display in community centers, schools, and libraries. To find out more visit [www.kshs.org/exhibits/traveling/](http://www.kshs.org/exhibits/traveling/) or contact 785-272-8681, ext. 414, or [education@kshs.org](mailto:education@kshs.org).



### ✓ Visit Us **Fort Hays**



Following the Civil War, African Americans served in segregated units during the Indian wars in the West. Some of these Buffalo Soldiers were stationed at Fort Hays from 1867 to 1869. Here the 38th Infantry and the 9th and 10th U.S. Cavalry provided exemplary service on the frontier. Today you can visit Fort Hays State Historic Site and discover more about these black troops. Fort Hays is located at 1472 Highway 183 Alt in Hays. For summer and winter hours and admission information visit [www.kshs.org/places/forthays/](http://www.kshs.org/places/forthays/), or contact 785-625-6812, or [thefort@kshs.org](mailto:thefort@kshs.org).

### ✓ Help Us **Preserve History**



The Kansas Museum of History received a grant of nearly \$26,000 from the Institute of Museum and Library Services to treat two Kansas Civil War battle flags carried by Kansas regiments at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. The Museum's collection includes 75 flags, many of which are fragile and in poor condition. The grant will support the Museum's Save the Flags! fundraising effort to treat this collection. Find out how you can help by visiting [www.kshs.org/preserve/saveflags.htm](http://www.kshs.org/preserve/saveflags.htm), or contact 785-272-8681, ext. 427, or [kansasmuseum@kshs.org](mailto:kansasmuseum@kshs.org).

# History's Heroes *Then* Kansas Archeology Training Program

**K**ansans with a passion for archeology wanted to further an appreciation for their state's early history. In 1975 the members of the Kansas Anthropological Association, along with staff from the Kansas Historical Society, established a field school and training program.

The El Cuartelejo site, where Pueblo and Plains Apache Indians had sought refuge in the late 1600s and early 1700s, was selected for the first training program. This first year drew 90 staff and volunteers to the field school. The Historical Society operated a field laboratory and many volunteers assisted with washing and cataloguing the excavated materials. Participants

worked a total of 1,948 hours on the project. The findings confirmed the Apache and Pueblo influences.

A number of the volunteers involved in this first effort continued their association with the program over many years. Those volunteers included Verna Dietrich, Jim and Peggy Feagins, Jean Howell, Harold and Margie Reed, and Milton Reichart. Since that time many other dedicated long-term volunteers have joined in the effort.

The successful training program continued in Scott County in 1976. Programs since have been conducted in Atchison, Chase, Coffey, Comanche, Cowley, Ellsworth, Franklin, Gove, Harper, Meade, Mitchell, Morris, Norton, Osage, Phillips, Rice, Shawnee, Sheridan, Sherman, Wabaunsee, and Washington counties. The



**Archeologists work in a field lab at Lake Scott.**

program has resulted in a much greater understanding of the many different people who have lived in and traversed this area: prehistoric cultures, early frontier forts, Oregon Trail, and Pony Express, to list a few.

The hard work and dedication of this huge volunteer effort has contributed 151,426 hours and has furthered our understanding of Kansas history.



**Archeologists use a grid method to carefully analyze the relationship of items found during the investigation.**

## Now...

This year's excavations were held at Nicodemus, an African American settlement in Graham County. One of the focuses was a dugout home site where some of the first settlers lived.



# History's Heroes

## Now Kathy Fox

Kathy Fox knows how important the Kaw Indians are to Kansas history. Fox was the landowner of Hard Chief's Village, an archeological site where the Kansa (Kaw) had lived.

"I researched Hard Chief. I knew it was significant to find a village not being farmed," Fox said.

Fox worked with staff and volunteers at the Kansas Historical Society to nominate the site to the National Register of Historic Places. The property's nomination was approved by the State Historic Sites Board of Review in February 2007 and forwarded to the National Park Service.

With the hope of donating the site, Fox made numerous contacts with the State of Kansas and the



**Kathy Fox is recognized for her contributions in preserving Hard Chief's Village.**

Kaw Nation. It was suggested that Fox turn to the Archaeological Conservancy, a national organization dedicated to acquiring and preserving archaeological sites.

The Conservancy quickly accepted the donation. Future plans

*"I was so excited. I had already had it surveyed and appraised. I had everything ready to go."*  
--Kathy Fox



**Volunteers and staff conduct investigation at Hard Chief's Village.**

call for continued research and the development of educational materials with the Kaw Nation.

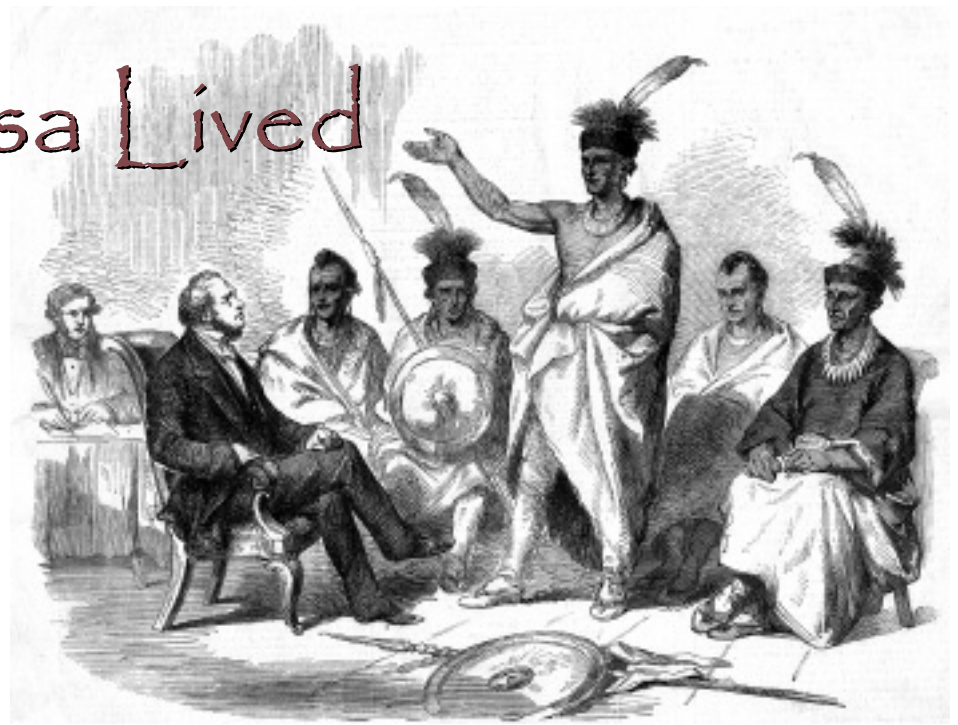
The Professional Archaeologists of Kansas honored Fox with a public service award at the Kansas Anthropological Association's annual meeting in April. Amy Espinoza-Ar, field representative for the Archaeological Conservancy, attended the meeting and presented Fox with an honorary membership in her organization.

## Where the Kansa Lived

Hard Chief was said to take a hard line when negotiating for his people. This Kansa chief was one of three to sign an 1825 treaty that established villages in present-day Shawnee County. His village was located high on a bluff above the Kansas River.

Because of its location, Hard Chief's Village survived the floods that destroyed other villages and today is the only intact site of its kind. A few eyewitness accounts of the site have been preserved in historical records. Those records, along with archeological studies, offer a rare opportunity to learn more about the Kansa (Kaw) people in the 1800s.

For generations the Kaw territory spanned much of northeast Kansas. The 1825 treaty limited lands for the 2,400 Kaw. Separate communities were named after three leaders. American Chief's Village, the smallest of the three, and Fool Chief's Village, the



**The Kansa (Kaw) with the U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs**

largest, were located to the north and in the lowlands. Hard Chief's Village contained 50 to 60 earthlodges for its 600 residents.

The treaty promised the Kaw access to a trading post, government agents, blacksmiths, interpreters, and other services. During the spring and fall the Kaw went on hunting trips in the west. When they returned to the village, the Kaw brought furs and hides to trade.

Life in the villages often was difficult. Smallpox struck in 1833, and probably again in 1838, when

100 of the Kaw people died. Flooding in the spring of 1844 washed away bottomland in the lower villages. Agent Richard Cummins said the area had been "overflowed from Bluff to Bluff, sweeping off all [their] fencing, houses."

Without a continuous mission school in the area, some of the Kaw children were sent to the Shawnee Mission near Westport. After returning from the school, several of these children died. Hard Chief refused to let other Kaw children return to the mission.

The U.S. Indian agency closed its local office in 1834 and with it many of the services. A number of Hard Chief's followers moved west, possibly to be nearer to buffalo country. When a wagon train traveler stopped to view the village in 1839, he discovered that the inhabitants were away hunting. Dr. Frederick Wislizenus, the traveler, provided a description of the empty earthlodge:

"The structure is very simple. On a round, arched frame of poles and bark, earth is placed with grass



**These Kansa (Kaw) lived on a reservation near Council Grove.**



or reeds; at the top, in the middle, an opening is left for light and smoke.”

The villages were abandoned in 1848 after another treaty agreement. The remaining Kaw residents were removed to the Council Grove area. Hard Chief himself died sometime in the 1860s. Allegawaho was chief to the Kaw people when the last of their land in Kansas was relinquished in 1872. The 194 remaining Kaw were removed to Indian Territory, present-day Oklahoma, where today the 2,861 members of the Kaw Nation live.

The 1987 excavation of Hard Chief’s Village discovered at least 15 possible houses and revealed that the Kaw were dependent on trade goods. Items discovered include iron axes, an adze, a drawknife, a metal bracelet, projectile points of brass and iron, glass beads, glass bottle fragments, and clay pipe fragments. Animal remains include a horse, deer, dog, bison, turtle, and mussel shell.

Because Hard Chief’s Village offers a rare combination of written records and archeological resources, we have a better understanding of this Kansa village. Kansans today have the opportunity to learn valuable insights about the people after whom the state is named.



**Wah-Shun-Gah (right) followed Allegawaho as primary chief.**

## To Do:

### ✓ Visit Us **Kaw Mission**

You can visit Kaw Mission State Historic Site where 30 Kaw Indian boys lived and studied from 1851 to 1854. Exhibits feature the history and culture of the people who gave the state its name. Kaw Mission



is located at 500 North Mission, Council Grove. For summer and winter hours and admission information visit [www.kshs.org/places/kaw/](http://www.kshs.org/places/kaw/), or contact 620-767-5410, or [kawmission@kshs.org](mailto:kawmission@kshs.org).

### ✓ Learn from Us **Read Kansas!**

Fourth graders will be learning

“Why Is the State Called Kansas?” with the *Read Kansas!* card series. Students learn about the Kansa and their traditions. Created to teach students to analyze and interpret primary source materials, the cards meet state standards in Kansas

history, reading, and writing. Further information is available online at [www.kshs.org/teachers/](http://www.kshs.org/teachers/), or at 785-272-8681, ext. 419, or [education@kshs.org](mailto:education@kshs.org).



### ✓ Discover Us **National Register**

Hard’s Chief Village is one of the properties on the National Register of Historic Places. Administered in Kansas by the Kansas Historical Society, the National Register program helps to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. Funding programs, such as tax credits and grants, are available to listed properties. To be eligible for the National Register, a property must be at least 50 years old and retain its historic appearance. For more information visit [www.kshs.org/resource/national\\_register/](http://www.kshs.org/resource/national_register/) or call 785-272-8681, ext. 240.



# Happening at KSHS

## Sundown Film Festival



Enjoy free screenings under the stars on four consecutive Friday nights at the Kansas Historical Society in Topeka. Movies are projected on a wall at the west end of the grassy plaza. Concessions include hot dogs, popcorn, candy, and drinks. The sports-related movies are July 13—*Knute Rockne: All American*, July 20—*Hoosiers*, July 27—*Brian's Song*, and August 3—*A League of Their Own*.

## Hollenberg Pony Express Festival



Join us for a special 150th anniversary celebration of the Pony Express, August 26 in Hanover! This full day of fun features pioneer

demonstrations, 1860s historic clothing, and a reenactment of the arrival of an Oregon Trail wagon train, all at the Hollenberg Pony Express Station State Historic Site. More at [www.kshs.org/places/hollenberg/](http://www.kshs.org/places/hollenberg/).

## Fort Hays Independence Days

Celebrate your Independence Day at Fort Hays State Historic Site in Hays! This fun-filled patriotic event begins with a free picnic featuring hot dogs, chips, and iced tea followed by folk songs and stories of Kansas.



The Hays City Summer Band concert is followed by a huge, free fireworks show. More at [www.kshs.org/places/forthays/](http://www.kshs.org/places/forthays/).

## Kansas Memory



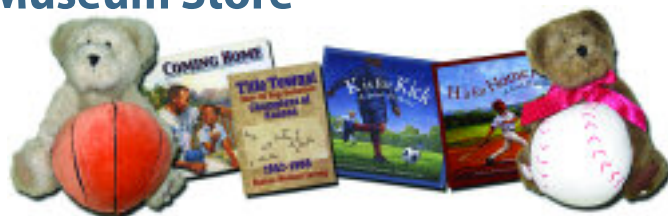
This window into Kansas history is one example of the images that will be available when Kansas Memory makes its debut in September. This new online resource will bring thousands of Historical Society photographs, diaries, maps, and artifacts to the Internet. You'll also find materials to complement state history standards. More at [www.kshs.org](http://www.kshs.org).

## Join KSHS, Inc.!

Join the many individuals, organizations, institutions, and corporate members of the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc. This not-for-profit organization invites people to join together in support of Kansas history. Members receive free admission to KSHS sites, discounts at the Museum Stores, invitations to special events, and two quarterly publications! More at [www.kshs.org/joinkshs/](http://www.kshs.org/joinkshs/).



## Museum Store



Shop for books on Wilt Chamberlain, the Kansas City Monarchs, Wichita's first professional baseball team, former Royals' player Denny Matthews, and sports alphabets at the Museum Store. The Store features numerous sports-related gifts and books for all ages related to the special exhibit *Game Faces: Kansans in Sports*. Check online for a more complete selection at [www.kshs.org/store/](http://www.kshs.org/store/).



# Calendar of Events

Details online at [www.kshs.org/calendar/](http://www.kshs.org/calendar/)

**June 22 – 23**

## **Territorial Days**

Constitution Hall State Historic Site, LeCompton

**June 28**

## **2007 Border War Forum**

Prairie Village, co-presented by Shawnee Indian Mission State Historic Site, Fairway

**June 28**

## **Readings on the Porch**

William Allen White House State Historic Site, Emporia

**July 4**

## **Independence Day**

Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays

**July 5, 12, 19, & 26**

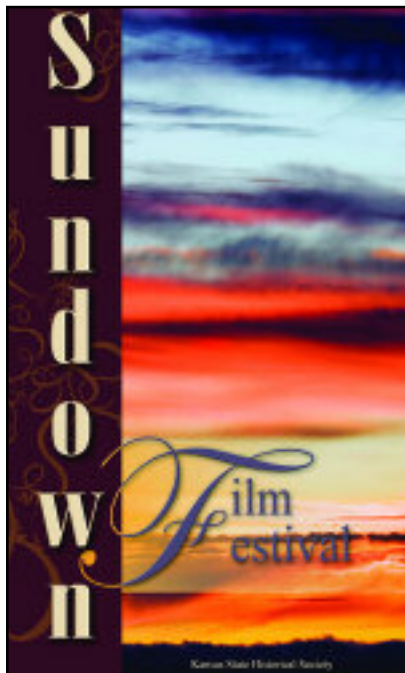
## **Summer Storytime**

Thursday mornings  
Kansas Historical Society, Topeka

**July 13, 20, 27, & August 3**

## **Sundown Film Festival**

Kansas Historical Society, Topeka



**August 19, 2007**

## **Band Concert & Ice Cream Social**

Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove



**August 23 & September 27**  
**Kaw Councils**

## **“Our Fabulous Flint Hills”**

Kaw Mission State Historic Site, Council Grove

**August 26**

## **150th Anniversary Pony Express Festival**

Hollenberg Pony Express Station State Historic Site, Hanover

**September 7 – 9**

## **Applefest & Cowboy Hoedown**

Grinter Place State Historic Site, Kansas City

**September 21 – 22**

## **Historic Fort Hays Days**

Fort Hays State Historic Site, Hays



# Reflections

Summer 2007

Kathleen Sebelius  
Governor of Kansas

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Correction:

*Reflections*, Spring 2007

The 11th Kansas Cavalry was not an African American unit.





### ▲ **Kansas Memory**

The Kansas Historical Society's newest online resource will be coming in September. This photograph of Wichita youth playing shuffleboard, part of the Works Progress Administration's children's playground and recreation program, is from the 1930s, and is among the photographs in the digital repository.

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